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**INFORMATION REPORT**

COUNTRY **Foreign Radio Broadcasts**

SUBJECT **Foreign Radio Reactions to President Truman's Inaugural Address -- No. 2.**

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USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

**SOURCE**

**INTRODUCTION:** RZECZPOSPOLITA, the Polish Government organ, equates the Inaugural Address with "increased chaos in a world which is split into two camps...." And over the weekend, monitored foreign radio reactions continue to divide along these "two-camp" lines. It is of interest, however, that generally the negative comment from within the Soviet orbit appears to be somewhat less vitriolic and sweeping than has been true on previous occasions. Truman's policies, for example, are not explicitly identified with "warmongering"; and there are such relatively mild statements as the Czech radio's observation that "Truman used the word 'peace' in all sorts of connections, but failed to show a way to bring about a lasting peace."

**THE USSR RADIO:** To date, Moscow's only monitored comment appears in an otherwise straightforward summary of the Inaugural Address. Noting that "Truman said... all people have the right to think freely and to express their thoughts freely," the USSR radio tells its domestic audience that "in spite of this assertion, Truman proceeded furiously to attack Communism as advocating war." The Soviet radio also tells domestic listeners that, during the Inauguration parade, a civil rights organization distributed leaflets demanding the franchise for D.C. residents, the abolition of the Taft-Hartley Law, the defense of civil rights, and the liquidation of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

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SOVIET SATELLITE RADIOS: One of the strongest attacks has appeared in a Soviet-controlled Leipzig commentary describing the Address as reminiscent of similar speeches by Hitler, who likewise "used to proclaim grandiose world programs to disguise his ambitions of world rule"; the Address is said to be a "clear statement of imperialist ambitions camouflaged with vaguely humanitarian phrases." The Warsaw radio, reporting Polish press reactions, claims that Truman "intends to comply exclusively with the will of the capitalists." It also speaks of "the forthcoming attempt to impose the so-called 'United States era' on states within the sphere of the State Department's influence"; but it adds mildly that "such attempts undoubtedly abuse the goodwill of the U.S. people who sincerely wish to help Europe.... The outcome of all this will be another bitter disappointment for U.S. policy." The Czech radio at Bratislava contrasts Truman's "potty-bourgeois clichés on human rights to freedom and security" with the "actual state of affairs in the U.S." where the trial of the 12 Communist leaders has begun. The Romanian radio identifies the following as the subject of the Address: "an unlimited armaments program, aggressive agreements, and a savage policy of colonization." And the Hungarian radio, likening the Inauguration ceremonies to those "suitable for a circus procession," feels that they could not make the American taxpayers forget the dark economic clouds "towering over the United States."

In the context of commenting on the Address, a number of Satellite radios also allude to the "victory of the Chinese popular army" as proof that the nations "do not want to have happiness bestowed upon them in the American way" (Leipzig), that "the plans of a great Asiatic colonial empire have become ashes and smoke" (Hungary), and that "the technique and strategy of men in the service of imperialism cannot resist the technique and strategy of the peace front" (Romania).

RADIOS OUTSIDE THE SOVIET ORBIT: A considerable volume of monitored broadcast comment has been received from radios outside the Soviet orbit. And, as was the case initially, the great bulk of it is highly laudatory. Truman, the man, and Truman, the symbol of democracy and peace, are both applauded. An Italian comment describes the speech as "one of the noblest documents of humanity and one which constitutes the fundamental charter of the new world democracy." And a French

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commentator wonders whether Truman's four points may not come to occupy a place in history equivalent to Wilson's 14 points. Among the few monitored speculations about the significance of the Address relative to future U.S.-Soviet relations, the comment ranges from the Swedish MORGONTIDNINGEN's (Social Democrat) belief that now a "compromise will be more difficult" to the Belgian Catholic INDEPENDANCE's hope, since "the President carefully refrained from any comment which might have given offense to the Russians," that the Soviet Union will take the first opportunity to "ease the strain." There have been few negative reactions; the Nanking radio says that Truman "merely reaffirmed his Europe-first policy," and one Chinese commentator is said to have "remarked that the Chinese Communists could draw some comfort from the President's speech."

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INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Outer Mongolia

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SOURCE Observation

The Ulan Bator Broadcasting Station was first observed several months after the end of the war, approximately January 1946. The frequency at that time of the one audible transmitter was 5780 kilocycles (51.7 meters) and remained so until summer propagation conditions caused the station to become inaudible. When the station faded back in the fall of 1946, the frequency was observed to have been shifted to 5265 kilocycles (57.0 meters) where it is still measured.

In October of 1946 the second short-wave transmitter of the Ulan Bator Broadcasting Station was discovered on the measured frequency 4136 kilocycles (72.5 meters) where it remained through 1947. In mid-March 1948 it was observed to have changed bands to 7997 kilocycles (37.5 meters), and in September 1948 to have shifted to 8254 kilocycles (36.3 meters) where it is currently measured.

Program schedules recently translated from a station announcement in the Russian language list a long-wave transmitter carrying the same program on 1030 meters (291 kilocycles).

There are two known daily transmissions, chiefly in Mongolian language, but also in Russian; on rare occasions an unidentified Chinese language has also been heard. The morning broadcast at 23:00 - 01:00 GMT includes news, music, a talk, and a relay of Moscow in Mongolian. The evening transmission at 09:00 - 15:03 GMT includes news, talks, reviews, music and entertainment in Mongolian, and relay from Moscow of the news and a commentary in Mongolian. At 09:05 a newscast in Russian is presented and at 12:00 a newspaper review is read in Russian.

The timbre of the Ulan Bator Radio is typically Russian, indicating that the equipment is all or largely of Russian origin.

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